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ABSTRACT

Using state education agency, census, industry employment and occupational information data, this paper provides a detailed picture of a rural school district in Southern Illinois. Mining and agriculture are the major industries in Hamilton County. The major mining employer closed in February 1988, and the drought of 1988 is likely to adversely affect agriculture. Therefore, the report predicts insufficient number of jobs for young people, and reduced tax revenues to support education. Low education levels may negatively affect strategies to attract industry to the county. The 1980 census indicated that, in Hamilton County, more than 60 percent of the population over age 18 has less than a high school education. Other findings were: (1) the economy is dependent to a large degree on transfer payments; (2) males dominate the teaching profession; (3) in comparison to other age groups, a higher portion of elderly live in poverty; and (4) the population is expected to increase steadily over the next 40 years, but at minimal levels. The study suggests that the ability of the school district to maintain quality educational, sports, and extra-curricular programs will be challenged in the future. Data from the study is presented in figures and tables. Appendix A describes the sources of the data: (1) the U.S. Census; (2) County Business Patterns; (3) BEA Employment Statistics; and (4) Occupational Employment Statistics. Appendix B gives the 1980 Census definitions of urban populations, rural populations, and a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. (KS)

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HAMILTON COUNTY:
A RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT PROFILE

Prepared for the
North Central Regional Educational Laboratory

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Research Associate
Center for Governmental Studies
Northern Illinois University

One in a Series of Reports in NCREL's
Rural Education Program

1989

NCREL
NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL
EDUCATIONAL LABORATORY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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Introduction

This paper provides a detailed picture of a rural school district using state education agency, census, industry employment and occupational information data. This profile describes the economic and demographic characteristics of Hamilton County. Hamilton County is also Illinois School District #10. Secondary data from the Illinois State Board of Education are used to describe the characteristics of this school district. The purpose of this exercise is to determine the degree to which computer readable data are available and useable to describe conditions in rural education. The U.S. Census provides information on demographic characteristics. The County Business Patterns, Employment Service (ES) 202, Occupational Employment Statistics Program and the Dun and Bradstreet Market Indicator File are sources used to examine the historical and projected industry employment and occupational trends in Hamilton County. Appendix A provides a description of the contents of these data bases.

Definition of Rural

Definitions of rural abound and there is little consensus on what constitutes rural. A review of the literature produced approximately 20 different definitions. The Illinois State Board of Education defines rural as any area that is not urban, or the same definition of urban used by the U.S. Census (see Appendix B). According to this typology, Hamilton County is a rural school district. Hamilton County is also chosen because available industry employment information uses the county as its lowest level of geography. Rural areas smaller than a county have less specific industry employment information available. The U.S. Census disaggregates to the neighborhood block level for various data elements. Certain data elements are available for school districts regardless of the geographic configuration of that district.

Policy, Planning, and Administrative Uses of Information

The advent of the information age has produced a vast array of data. It is not so much a problem of information overload as it is a problem to manage the volume of information now, and considerably more information in the near future. These data can support policy formulation, strategic and program planning, administrative decision-making and monitoring of educational programs. Information is a critical tool for one of the most pressing challenges to our nation: the retention of and continued development of a quality, well-educated labor force and more broadly to meet the education needs of students to enhance the quality of their lives. For these reasons, the use of this information requires thoughtful consideration.

The problem with current administrative information systems in education is that a great deal of information is collected to meet funding and regulatory requirements while the many potential uses of information are not explored. There are many potential uses for data from a well designed management information system. The following sections of this report provide a description of the context within which education takes place in Hamilton County. It also describes the characteristics of the students, staff, and financing of this rural school district.

Industry Employment Profile in Hamilton County

Hamilton County is dominated by the mining and agriculture industries. According to the County Business Patterns (CBP)[1], 57.9 percent of all jobs were in the mining industry. The service sector followed with 13.7 percent of all jobs and the retail sector had 13.5 percent. Wholesale trade, transportation and manufacturing each account for roughly four percent of employment in Hamilton County, while Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) represent .6 percent, both very minor industries (Figure 1). This rural county is overly dependent upon an industry that is dominated by one mine that closed on February 18, 1988.

There is no other major industry sector that can absorb these lost mining jobs in Hamilton County. The service sector is composed primarily of health, legal and social services. The skills required in these jobs are far different than those in the mining industry. The only exception would be clerical and administrative positions. The retail sector has suffered from the closing of the mine though the secondary data used in this analysis will not capture the effects of the mine closing in 1988. The most current data available for historical industry employment analysis, the County Business Patterns, are available only through 1985 (Table 1). One of the common problems in using secondary data to describe current labor market conditions is the timeliness of available information. From 1983 through 1985 grocery stores and restaurants lost 20 percent and 41 percent of their employment respectively, this occurred before the mine closed. Social services grew from 1 job in 1983 to 14 jobs in 1985.

Sixty-seven percent of the firms in Hamilton County have less than 5 employees, (Figure 2) eleven percent have 6-10 employees, ten percent have 11-20 employees, five percent have 21-50 employees and 6.5 percent have 50 or more employees. This county is dominated by small firms that will probably not expand in employment size to offset the employment losses from the mine closing, nor are there sufficient demands for these products and services to suggest large job creation possibilities.

There may be job opportunities in nearby counties that can provide employment for some of these dislocated workers but it is unlikely that they can be absorbed in the labor market area. According to the 1980 Census 63 percent of the labor force that lived in Hamilton County also worked there. One of the other devastating impacts of the mine closing is the loss of property tax to support the school district. As one of two major industries in the county it was a significant source of tax income for the school district. The next section of this profile will examine industry employment projections and occupational projections for Hamilton County.

These industry employment and occupational projections are developed from employment service reports called the Employment Service 202 file (ES 202) and the Occupational Employment Statistics Program (OES). The ES 202 reports self-employed, agriculture and government employment. These categories are not collected on the County Business Patterns that provided the historical data on Hamilton County. Table 2 which includes

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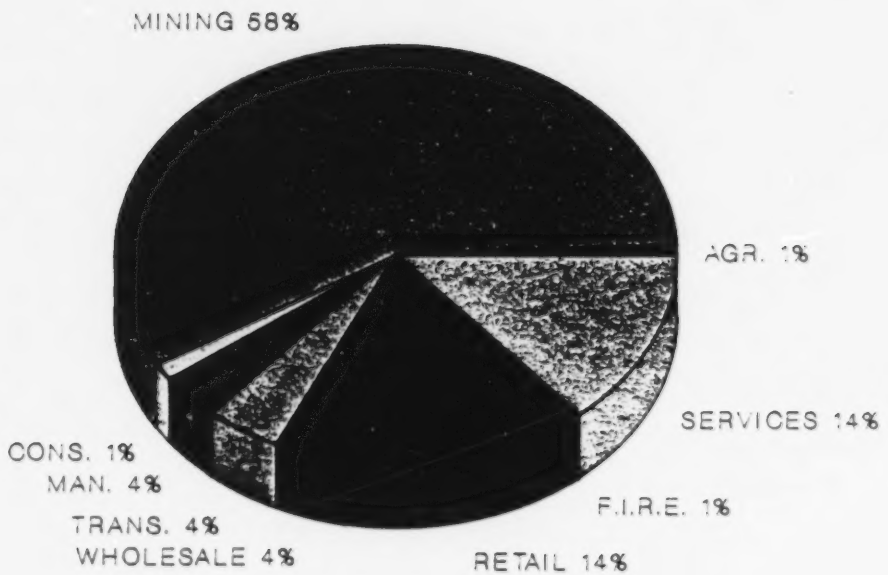
[1]County Business Patterns does not include farm workers, self-employed or government workers. When reading that 57.9 percent of the employment base is made up of jobs in mining or that 13.7 percent of the jobs are in the service sector, it is important to remember that these percentages are calculated without farm workers, self-employed workers and government workers. This is especially significant in rural areas where agriculture and government employment can be large.

HAMILTON COUNTY EMPLOYMENT 1986

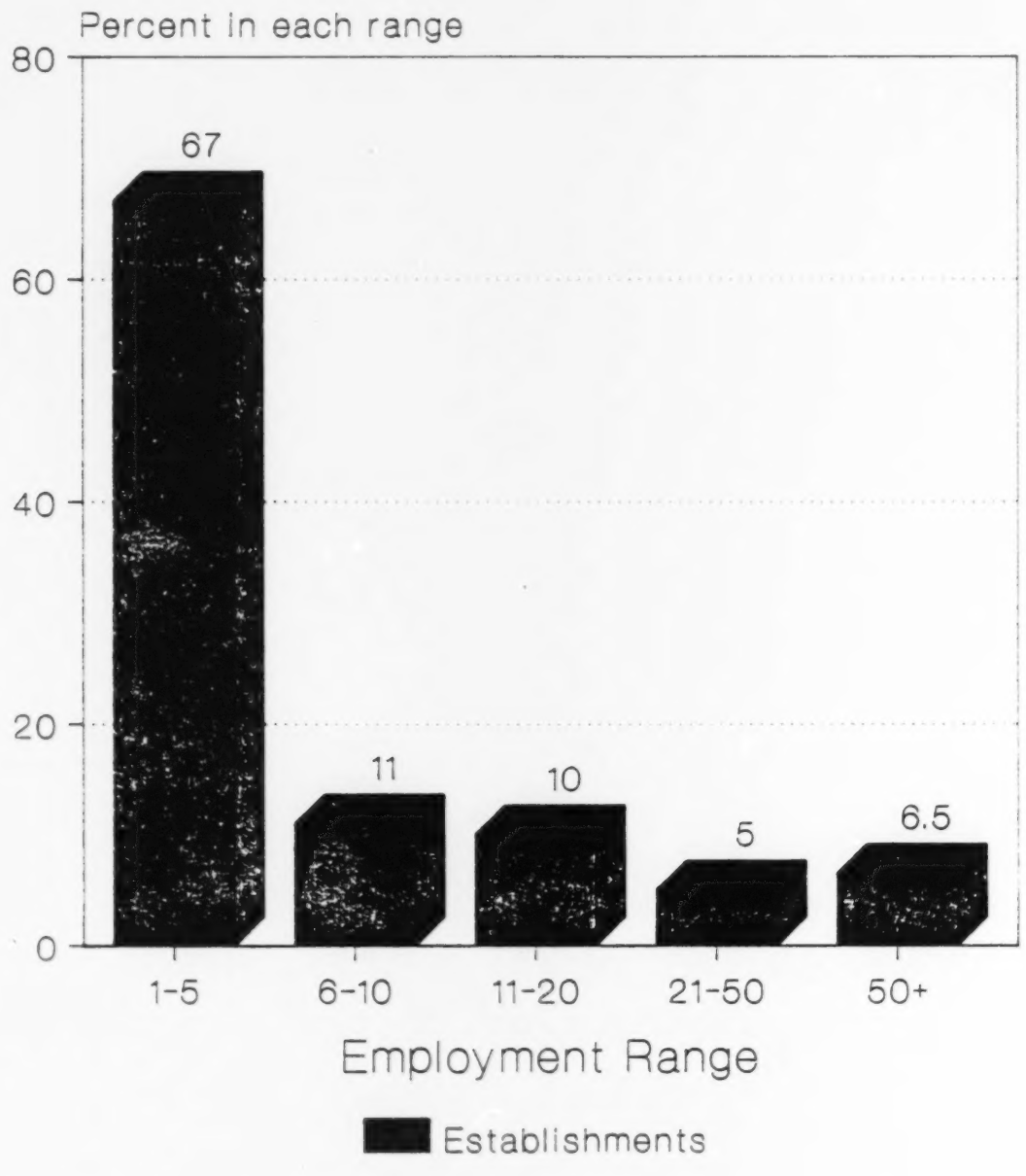
Figure 1.



Source: County Business Patterns (CGS)

HAMILTON COUNTY FIRM SIZE 1986

Figure 2.



Source: County Business Patterns (CGS)

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Table 1

County and State Employment by Industry, 1983-1985
County Business Patterns
Hamilton County

	Area Employment (1983)	Area Employment (1985)	Net Change	Percent Change
121-Soft Coal Mining	250*	351*	101	40%
138-Oil/Gas Field	88*	71*	-17	-19%
602-Cummer/Stock Sav	64	60	-4	-6%
541-Grocery Stores	50	40*	-10	-20%
581-Restaurants	66	39	-27	-41%
551-New/Use Car Deal	20*	29*	9	45%
809-Hlth/Allied Serv	0	23*	23	.%
519-Nondurable Goods	26	19	-7	-27%
801-Doctors Office	20*	19	-1	-5%
481-Telephone Commun	15*	16*	1	7%

*This number is estimated. The actual number is suppressed.

Table 2

Industry Employment Estimates
1984 Annual Average and Projected 1995 Employment
Occupational Employment Statistics Industry Format
Prepared by the IOICC
Hamilton County

SIC Code	Industry Name	1984 Employment	Projected 1995 Employment	Employment Change 1984 - 1995 Number	Percent
010	Agricultural Production, Crops, Total	450	434	-16	-3.56
120	Bituminous Coal and Lignite Mining, Total	400	240	-160	-40.00
130	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas, Total	84	81	-3	-3.58
170	Special Trade Contractors, Total	55	61	6	10.85
540	Food Stores, Total	50	58	8	15.90
550	Automobile & Recreational Vehicles, Total	50	56	6	11.99
800	Health Services, Total	282	313	31	11.01
820	Educational Services, Total	196	204	8	4.08
930	Local Government, Exc. Ed., and Hosp., Total	145	146	1	0.69

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industries with 50 or more employees indicates agriculture is the largest employer according to these projections with 450 people employed in this industry in 1984. Agriculture is projected to loose 16 jobs between 1984 and 1995. Mining is projected to loose 160 jobs over the same time period. Since the mine is closed, that projection is meaningless. Food stores are projected to go from 50 to 58 jobs from 1984-1995, while automobile and recreation vehicles will go from 50 to 56 jobs in the same time period. Eating and drinking places will grow from 55 to 62 jobs and health services will grow by 31 jobs from 282 to 313. Educational services will grow from 196 to 204 jobs and local government is projected to grow by one job from 145 to 146.

The drought this past summer cannot bode well for farmers in Hamilton County and the other industry sectors do not show significant growth. What growth is apparent is in the service and the retail sectors which is dependent upon a goods producing industry sector to support their growth. The local economy is particularly distressed without much hope of future growth.

Occupational projections are tied to industry performance. The availability of jobs or occupations is determined by industry growth due to increased demand for products and services. Occupational projections are of interest to educators in order to plan relevant curriculum that provides students with the skills necessary to meet with success in the labor market. Occupational projections are also important to understand the characteristics of the workforce. Strategies to attract industry to a labor market area should include occupational projections so that the occupational skill requirements of industries targeted for economic development match those of the labor force. The majority of available job openings are the result of separations from the workforce. Separations include those leaving to find other work, those leaving because of death, retirement, sickness or family responsibility. Usually, a smaller proportion of available jobs are the result of industry growth. In Hamilton County there are not many opportunities for employment. And the jobs that will be available are low wage. The majority of jobs do not require extensive education. Given these characteristics of the local labor market it is clear that there may be a significant outmigration of population, especially among the young to find employment. An increase in the public welfare rolls and a disproportionate reliance on transfer payments to support the local economy are likely because of the high unemployment.

In a small rural area such as Hamilton County, information on specific occupations is not available. Occupational information is clustered around similar occupational categories. In Table 3, the largest occupational category is Agriculture, Forest, Fisheries and Related Occupations. There were 592 employees in this category in 1984. Because of the industry composition of the area most of these jobs are in agriculture. In 1995 there will be 560 jobs in this category, a loss of 33 jobs over an eleven year period. On average there will be 42 job openings annually in these occupations. There will be 45 jobs available due to separations and -3 due to decline in the agriculture industry. In other words, jobs will be replaced due to people leaving them but there is no growth projected in this area. The majority of jobs will be the result of separations and not growth. Service Occupations and Marketing and Sales Occupations are both projected to have the second largest number of projected openings. Statewide occupational composition and trends should be considered when planning vocational education curriculum so that students have the appropriate skills to meet with success wherever they live.

The role of the local school in these rural communities in economic development is full of unique opportunities and creative possibilities. The Rural Education Project in the MCREL Region is one example. Research indicates that for rural communities to be

Table 3

State of Illinois
Occupational Employment (1984 and Projected 1995)
and Average Annual Job Openings
Prepared by the IOICC

Hamilton County

OES Code	Occupational Title	1984 Employment		1995 Employment		Employment Change 1984 - 1995		Average Annual Job Openings 1984 - 1995			
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Total	%	Growth	Separ.
10000001	Managerial & Mgt. Rel. Occupation	202	6.79	212	7.36	10	4.91	6	5.26	1	5
31000111	Teachers, Librarians, & Counselor	123	4.15	129	4.49	6	4.73	2	2.33	1	2
33000150	Health Diagn. & Treat. Occupation	93	3.11	111	3.84	18	19.46	5	4.31	2	3
35000191	Technician Occup.	73	2.47	77	2.69	4	5.48	2	1.42	0	1
40000253	Marketing & Sales Occupations	182	6.11	206	7.15	24	13.18	14	12.83	2	12
50000276	Admin. Support Occup. in. Cleric	384	12.91	375	13.03	-9	-2.37	6	6.04	-1	7
60000373	Service Occupations	361	12.15	377	13.10	126	4.30	14	13.00	1	12
70000467	Ag., Forest., Fish & Rel. Occup.	592	19.91	560	19.45	-33	-5.49	42	39.61	-3	45
81000498	Misc. Blue Collar Wkr. Supervisor	65	2.19	50	1.73	-15	-23.47	0	-0.79	-1	1
87000505	Construction Trades	103	3.46	97	3.38	-6	-5.46	0	0.20	-1	1
87900544	Extractive & Rel. Wk., In. Blast	132	4.45	95	3.29	-38	-28.39	-2	-2.56	-3	1
85000559	Mechanics, Installers & Repairer	176	5.91	155	5.40	-20	-11.55	1	0.60	-2	2
91000685	Mach. Set., Set-up Op., Op., & Te.	51	1.73	47	1.63	-5	-8.81	0	-0.38	0	0
97000833	Transp. & Mat. Mov. Ma. & Veh. Op.	174	5.84	145	5.02	-29	-16.72	0	-0.72	-3	2
980007890	Helpers, Labor., & Mat. Mov., Handl.	89	3.00	75	2.60	-14	-16.15	0	0.11	-1	1

Source: ES-202 and OES Program, produced by the Illinois Department of Employment Security in conjunction with the Illinois Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

economically viable as well as attractive to young people and entrepreneurs, new strategies are desperately needed to create jobs in these rural labor markets.

Characteristics of the Population

The characteristics of the population of a school district are important to provide a context for understanding the size, age, racial composition and educational levels of the community. Population and labor force projections can provide indicators for planning future education programs. Census information provides a context within which to better understand local school districts because these data are an indicator of demand for education. A high proportion of families at or under the poverty level indicates a higher than average need for remedial education and support services. Female headed families are more likely to be consumers of human services. English as a second language programs, can be anticipated by the number of families with young children for whom English is not their primary language.

Hamilton County had 9172 residents in 1980 and 8665 residents in 1970. In ten years the population increased by 507 people or by 5.9 percent. Very few minorities reside in Hamilton County, 99.6 percent of the population is white. Of this white population 48 percent is male and 52 percent is female. In 1980 there were no Blacks, 8 American Indians, 7 Asian Indians, 15 individuals of Spanish extraction and 4 individuals in the Other category. Culturally speaking this is a very homogeneous school district. The 1980 Census is almost 10 years old, and changes may have occurred that are not captured by these data.

Population projections in Table 4 through the year 2020 indicate that the population of Hamilton County will grow by 354 residents. (See also Table 5 and Table 6 for additional demographic data.) There is minimal growth projected for each ten year period between 1980 and the year 2010. From 1950 to 1970 population declined. The

Table 4

Hamilton County Population
1950-2020

Year	Population
1950	12,256
1960	10,010
1970	8,631
1980	9,172
1990	9,099
2000	9,114
2010	9,157
2020	9,526

Source: State of Illinois Bureau of the Budget, Illinois Population Trends 1980 to 2025.

Table 5

Sex by Age
Universe: Persons

Group	1970 Total	1970 Female	1980 Total	1980 Female
Under 1 year	117	67	132	70
1 and 2 years	183	81	235	110
3 and 4 years	219	105	231	124
5 years	130	58	121	52
6 years	122	58	105	42
7 to 9 years	418	183	327	167
10 to 13 years	446	206	546	258
14 years	135	73	127	62
15 years	168	85	157	90
16 years	173	85	142	60
17 years	157	64	166	71
18 years	128	61	134	66
19 years	93	41	133	74
20 years	85	45	139	75
21 to 24 years	438	228	524	268
25 to 29 years	406	195	590	283
30 to 34 years	399	218	527	274
35 to 44 years	895	464	964	503
45 to 54 years	1128	606	926	474
55 to 59 years	528	262	527	286
60 to 64 years	579	300	592	336
65 to 74 years	1052	573	1057	558
75 to 84 years	466	257	580	366
85 +	122	77	191	134

Table 6

Poverty Status
Universe: Persons for Whom
Poverty Status is Determined

Groups	Income Above Poverty Level (1979)	Income Below Poverty Level (1979)
Under 55 Years	5317	894
55 to 59 Years	466	59
60 to 64 Years	508	77
65 Years and Over	1300	435

population growth from 1970 to 1980 reflects national trends during that time period when there was a large immigration to rural areas.

Thirty-two percent of the population in Hamilton County are over 55. One of the often-mentioned characteristics of rural communities is that they have a high proportion of elderly residents. In 1980 only 32 children were in nursery school. Of the 9,172 residents of Hamilton County 4.5 percent were children 5 and under. Only 7.7 percent of these preschool children were in daycare in 1980. This can point to a variety of issues including daycare availability in rural areas, women not working outside the home or family members taking care of preschool children. Of those over 18 years of age in 1980, 3,356 or 66.3 percent do not have a high school diploma. This is an extremely high proportion of the population and an indicator that educators will be most interested in. It prompts questions about the local education system, economic system, family values, physical isolation and cultural norms. Of the total population, 16.1 are below the poverty level and of those 65 or older, 33.5 percent live in poverty. Those receiving transfer payments in 1979 made-up 22 percent of households with income. The number for households receiving transfer payments may have risen significantly due to the mine closing. In summary, the population of Hamilton County is not well educated, one-third of the elderly over 65 live in poverty, and almost one-quarter of the county income is from transfer payments. The immigration of population between 1970 to 1980 which reflected the desire for urbanites to live in rural areas is projected to taper off.

Description of the School District

This section of the profile uses data from the Illinois State Board of Education. One of the previously identified problems is access to information supplied by school districts to the state education agency. Data reported to the state are usually not available back to the district or school in a timely fashion. Requests for information on students, faculty and administration, curriculum and transportation were made over the phone and in writing. Unfortunately, there was no response to some of these requests. There is no curriculum information in this report and transportation information is limited. This section of the profile includes information available from published reports (see Table 7 and Table 8).

The 1986-87 Fall Housing Report states that the total enrollment for Hamilton County was 1,482 students. Fifty-two percent of these students are male and forty-eight percent are female. Hamilton County Community Unit School District reflects the population of the county and is very homogeneous in its racial makeup with only .13 percent minority students. This .13 percent represents two Asian Male students. The district is composed of eight schools, one high school, one junior high school, five elementary schools and one preschool center. Thirty percent of the students in the district are in high school, 14.5 percent are in junior high school, 67.7 percent are in elementary school and 2.4 percent in preschool. High school students number 442 and are fairly evenly distributed across each of the four grades. Twenty-three percent are freshmen, 25.1 percent are sophomores, 23.3 percent are juniors, and 23.5 percent are seniors. Approximately 5 percent are in special education. These proportions of students in the high school grades reflect the state proportions of students by grade.

The following data are taken from the *1985 Annual Statistical Report*, published by the Office of Management and Policy Planning, of the Illinois State Board of Education. There are 81.4 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) teachers in Hamilton County. Females account for 65 percent of this total and males 35 percent, statewide 69 percent of the FTE's are female and 31 percent male. The number of male FTE's in Hamilton County is higher than for the state overall. While males represent 46 percent of the FTE's in kindergarten and

elementary school in Hamilton County, statewide only .6 percent of kindergarten teachers are males and 23 percent of the elementary school teachers are males. The gap closes more in high school with 58 percent of all FTE teachers being male statewide and 64 percent males in Hamilton County.

In 1984-1985 Hamilton County received $1,788,969 in local taxes and payments in lieu of taxes. Other local sources of income amounted to $305,428. General state aid amounted to $1,278,147 while other state income was $534,665. Federal income was

Table 7

Hamilton Public Elementary District
Fall Enrollment 1987

Grade	Total Unit District	Total Boys County	Total Girls County	Total for County
Pre-Kindergarten				
Pre-K Bil.	29	19	10	29
Special Educ.	8	7	1	8
Kindergarten	104	54	50	104
First	119	57	62	119
Second	111	60	51	111
Third	118	52	66	118
Fourth	101	50	51	101
Fifth	101	53	48	101
Sixth	99	43	56	99
Seventh	110	59	51	110
Eighth	91	52	39	91
Elementary Special Education	49	34	15	49
Elementary Total	1,040	540	500	1,040

Table 8

Hamilton Public Secondary District
Enrollment Fall 1987

Grade	Total Unit Districts	Total Boys County	Total Girls County	Total for County
Ninth	102	52	50	102
Tenth	111	61	50	111
Eleventh	103	56	47	103
Twelfth	104	51	53	104
Secondary Special Education	22	12	10	22
Secondary Total	442	232	210	442
Total Enrollment	1,482	772	710	1,482

$268,904. The total revenue received in the 1984-1985 school year amounted to $4,176,113. The closing of the coal mine which is the major industry and one of the two largest employers in Hamilton County will lessen significantly the amount of local property tax available to the school district.

In the same school year total expenditures amounted to $4,236,321. According of the Annual Statistical Report the school district spent $60,208 more than it received in revenue. This $60,208 does not necessarily represent a deficit. The timing of the local tax bill influences these numbers. Expenditure by category for the 1984-1985 school year were as follows: instruction - $2,256,244, general administration - $152,776, other support services - $1,458,565, community services - 0, nonprogrammed charges - $84,893, debt services - 0, bond principal retired - 0, capital outlay - $283,843. Definitions of terms are not provided.

The operating expense per pupil in Hamilton County is $2,950.28 while the per capita tuition charge is $2,405.57. The overall state average operating expense per pupil is $3,525.76 and the average per capita tuition charge for the state is $3,070.60. The state average operating expense per pupil is 16.3 percent higher and the state average tuition charge is 21.6 percent higher. It is clear that this rural school district is well below average in pupil expenditures and reimbursements. Published data are not available to more clearly analyze the nature of these per capita expenditure discrepancies.

Hamilton County Community Unit School District covers 354.43 square miles. In the 1984-85 school year 1,090.46 students lived 1 1/2 miles from the school they attended and were transported by school bus. Seventy-six percent of the students in this school district are transported by school bus. Total cost of this transportation including direct and indirect costs was $401,681. The regular claim for these costs was $362,552. There were 44 special education students transported at a cost of $26,127 bringing the total claim to $388,415. Data are not available to compare state average numbers of pupils transported.

Summary

Hamilton County Community Unit School District is located in Southern Illinois. Southeast of Mt. Vernon and northeast of Carbondale, Illinois. Hamilton County is dominated by the mining and agriculture industries. The mining industry had one major employer. This mine which employed as many as 750 people at one time closed in February, 1988. Agriculture which is the second largest industry in the county is projected to remain stable over the next ten years with jobs created through worker separation from the labor force and not growth of the industry. The drought in the summer of 1988 will most probably adversely affect the stability of this industry. Even though there will be fewer young people entering the labor market it is still questionable that there will be sufficient numbers of jobs created to provide employment for young people or those displaced by the closing of the mine. Tax revenues to support education will be problematic.

Industry attraction strategies to the area will be negatively affected by the low education levels of those over 18 years of age. Though current dropout rates for high school students are very low (1984-1985 4.3 percent, 1985-1986 3.7 percent, and 1986-1987 2.8 percent), the 1980 census indicated that over 60 percent of the population over 18 years of age has less than a high school education. The economy is dependent to a large degree on transfer payments. The limited use of childcare indicates that this may be a

barrier to women entering the labor market. In such a distressed economy women who have less labor market history will have difficulty competing with men who have much more work experience. Males dominate the teaching profession in Hamilton County more than the state average. A higher proportion of elderly live in poverty. The population is projected to grow steadily over the next 40 years at minimal levels.

School revenues will suffer from the mine closing. Based on population projection, enrollment will not rise significantly. The 1990 census will indicate the degree to which population has remained homogeneous. Also, the census will capture any excessive outmigration of the population due to the mine closing. The school district is below State average pupil expenditures. The ability of the school district to maintain quality educational, sports and extra-curricular programs will be challenged in the future.

Appendix A

U.S. Census

Who Collects: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Contents: Sex, Age, Race/Ethnic, Education, Income, Poverty, Labor Force, Occupational and Industrial Information, Class of Worker, Income Types, Journey to Work, and Housing Information.

Geography: National, State, Urbanized Areas, SMSA, County, MCD (townships), Incorporated Places, Tracts, and Blocks.

Frequency: Every Ten Years.

Source and Degree of Coverage: The Census Bureau sends out questionnaires to housing units, approximately 88 million. Two types of questionnaires were designed for the Census: the short form, and the long form which included all questions that were on the short form and more detailed questions. About 82 percent of all housing units received the short form and 19 percent received the long form.

Years that the Center has: 1970 and 1980.

Data Sets:

STF1 This file is a complete count (100 percent) of the U.S. population. It gives basic demographic and housing information.

STF2 This file is a complete count (100 percent) of the U.S. population. It gives a more detailed demographic and housing characteristics by race and ethnicity that STF1.

STF3 This file is only a sample count of the U.S. population. It gives basic socioeconomic data on population and housing. This file has more detailed information than STF1 and STF2.

STF4 This file is also a sample count of the U.S. population. It gives a more detailed socioeconomic data on population and housing by age, race, and ethnicity.

Public Use This file is a sample of individual respondents from the census long form. These responses are aggregated to area of 100,000 or more people: county groups, counties, SMSA's, states, and the nation.

County Business Patterns

Who Collects: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Contents: Employment, establishments, and payroll data collected on an annual basis, except payroll, which is also collected for the first quarter of the year. Also collected is the number of establishments by employment-class size.

Geography: National, all states and their counties.

Frequency Annual, with a two and half-year time lag.

Source: The data for County Business Patterns are extracted from the Bureau of the Census, Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL). The SSEL consists of the following data files:

1. Internal Revenue Service quarterly 941 payroll file consisting of four quarters of the present and past year.

2. The past Economic Censuses, the last two years of the Annual Company Organization Surveys, the last year of the Annual Survey of Manufacturers, last year of the Retail Trade Survey, and the last year of the Annual Wholesale Trade Survey.

Degree of Coverage: CBP represents the following types of employment covered by the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA):

1. All covered wage and salary employment of private nonfarm employers and of nonprofit membership organizations under compulsory coverage.

2. All employment of charitable, educational, and other nonprofit organizations covered under the elective provisions of the FICA Employment excluded from CBP are: government employees, self-employed persons, farm workers, and domestic service workers.

The Years that the Center has: 1977 through 1984, we expect to receive 1985 in November of 1987.

BEA Employment and Income (ES-202)

Who Collects: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Contents: Monthly employment, quarterly total employment, quarterly total wage, and ownership (government and private).

Geography: County level at the divisional and 2-digit SIC level; State level at the divisional, 2-digit, 3-digit, and 4-digit SIC level; U.S. Summary level at divisional, 2-digit, 3-digit, and 4-digit SIC level.

Frequency: Monthly updating with a one year time lag.

Source and Degree of Coverage: Approximately 4.5 million reporting units in the nonagricultural private sector quarterly reports. Also, another 33,000 reporting units of the Federal Government for their civilian employees under the UCFE program are covered. Also used are reports that cover approximately 99 percent of the state and 96 percent of local government employees, and about 40 percent of all farm workers. The principal exclusion from coverage are members of the armed forces, railroad employees, and most domestic workers, and some employees of small nonprofit organizations.

Occupational Employment Statistics

Who Collects: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Contents:
Occupation Codes
Occupation Titles
Industry Codes
Industry Titles
National Employment
National Ratio
National Employment Projections

Geography: Nation

Frequency: Periodically

Source and Degree of Coverage: The Bureau of Labor Statistics compiles the information included in the OES data base from a nation-wide survey of establishments.

Years the the Center has: 1979, 1982, and 1985.

Appendix B

Classification of Populations and Areas

The Urban Population*

As defined for the 1980 census,

> ...the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs... and towns; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas...
>
> An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 500,000. The densely settled surrounding area consists of:
>
> 1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:
>
>   a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
>
>   b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
>
> 2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.
>
> 3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
>
>   a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
>
>   b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
>
>   c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
>
>   (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1 1/2 miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.

*U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Ch. C, Part 15, Section 1, pp. A2-A3.

(2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

The Rural Population

The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population, according to the U.S. Bureau of Census.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)

SMSAs are identified and classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget for use by federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The United States Bureau of the Census adopted a formula first used with the 1950 Census for the identification of metropolitan areas according to a standard pattern. Called Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), these designated areas were intended to provide a basis for compilation and analysis of economic, demographic and social statistics reflecting the effective growth of large cities beyond their corporate boundaries. This allows consideration of the whole area as one unit independently from consideration of the arbitrary intervening boundary lines of suburban communities and other special purpose units of government.

Each SMSA includes a central city or twin central cities with a population of at least 50,000 and the entire county in which the central city is located. Additional contiguous counties may be included within an SMSA if data concerning commuting patterns documents strong economic and social ties between the respective counties. Further, an SMSA may extend across state lines.